

STRANGE DUALITY REVISITED

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ABSTRACT. We give a proof of the strange duality or rank-level duality of the WZW models of conformal blocks by extending the genus-0 result, obtained by Nakanishi-Tsuchiya in 1992, to higher genus curves via the sewing procedure. The new ingredient of the proof is an explicit use of the branching rules of the conformal embedding of affine Lie algebras $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(l)} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(rl)}$. We recover the strange duality of spaces of generalized theta functions obtained by Belkale, Marian-Oprea, as well as by Oudompheng in the parabolic case.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant recent results in the theory of vector bundles over curves is the proof of the strange duality or rank-level duality given by Belkale and Marian-Oprea. For a survey of the results we refer e.g. to [MO2], [Pa2], [Po]. In this note we give another proof of that duality in the framework of conformal blocks. In fact, the duality statement for conformal blocks over the projective line was proved by Nakanishi-Tsuchiya in 1992 [NT]. We generalize their statement to a smooth projective curve of any genus.

In order to state the Main Theorem we need to introduce some notation. Let $r, l \geq 2$ be integers. We denote by $P_l(r)$ the finite set of dominant weights at level l of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$ and for $\lambda \in P_l(r)$ we denote by $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda,l}(r)$ the irreducible integrable $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)}$ -module of weight λ and level l , where $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)}$ is the affine Lie algebra associated to $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$. The new ingredient of the proof is the use of the branching rules for the conformal embedding $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(l)} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(rl)}$ of the irreducible integrable $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(rl)}$ -module $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1}(rl)$, when λ is a (possibly zero) fundamental dominant weight $\mathfrak{sl}(rl)$. The branching rule [H] gives the decomposition

$$\mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1}(rl) = \bigoplus_{Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda)} \mathcal{H}_{\mu,l}(r) \otimes \mathcal{H}_{t_{\mu,r}}(l),$$

where Y varies over a finite set $\mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda) \subset \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}$ of Young diagrams of type (r, l) and of size λ (for the definitions see section 3.1). The dominant weights μ and ${}^t\mu$ of $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(l)$ are naturally associated to Y and to its transpose tY . The above decomposition is an infinite-dimensional analogue of the classical Skew Cauchy Formula (see e.g. [Pr]) giving the branching rule of the representation $\Lambda^\lambda(\mathbf{C}^r \otimes \mathbf{C}^l)$ for the embedding of finite Lie algebras $\mathfrak{sl}(r) \times \mathfrak{sl}(l) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(rl)$. Given a smooth projective curve C with n marked points and a collection $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in P_l(r)^n$ we denote by $\mathcal{V}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger(C, r)$ the corresponding conformal block. With this notation we now can state the

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Main Theorem. *Let C be a smooth projective complex curve with n marked points and let*

$$\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in P_1(rl)^n = \{0, 1, \dots, rl - 1\}^n$$

be a labelling of the marked points with fundamental weights of $\mathfrak{sl}(rl)$ satisfying the condition $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \equiv 0 \pmod{rl}$. For any collection of Young diagrams

$$\vec{Y} = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \in \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda_i)$$

we denote by $\vec{\mu} = \pi(\vec{Y}) \in P_l(r)^n$ and ${}^t\vec{\mu} = \pi({}^t\vec{Y}) \in P_r(l)^n$ the collections of associated dominant weights of $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(l)$ respectively. Then the natural linear map between spaces of conformal blocks over the pointed curve C obtained via the conformal embedding $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(l)} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(rl)}$

$$\alpha : \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda},1}^\dagger(C, rl) \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\mu},l}^\dagger(C, r) \otimes \mathcal{V}_{{}^t\vec{\mu},r}^\dagger(C, l)$$

induces an injective linear map

$$SD_{\vec{Y}} : \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\mu},l}(C, r) \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda},1}(C, rl) \otimes \mathcal{V}_{{}^t\vec{\mu},r}^\dagger(C, l).$$

We recall that there is a canonical isomorphism (up to homothety) between the space of conformal blocks associated to a 1-pointed curve labelled with the trivial weight $\lambda_1 = 0$

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{V}_{0,l}^\dagger(C, r) \cong H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(r), \mathcal{L}^l)$$

and the so-called space of generalized theta functions of rank r and level l , i.e., the space of global sections of the l -th power of the determinant line bundle \mathcal{L} over the coarse moduli space $\mathcal{SU}_C(r)$ of semi-stable rank- r vector bundles with fixed trivial determinant over the curve C . In the special case of a 1-pointed curve labelled with the trivial weight and $Y_1 = 0, \mu_1 = 0, {}^t\mu_1 = 0$ the above theorem combined with the isomorphism (1) states that the linear map

$$SD_0 : H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(r), \mathcal{L}^l)^\dagger \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(rl), \mathcal{L})^\dagger \otimes H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(l), \mathcal{L}^r)$$

is injective. We denote by $\mathcal{U}_C^*(r)$ the coarse moduli space of semi-stable rank r and degree $r(g-1)$ vector bundles over C and by Θ the divisor $\{E \in \mathcal{U}_C^*(r) \mid \dim H^0(C, E) \neq 0\} \subset \mathcal{U}_C^*(r)$. The tensor product map $\mathcal{U}_C^*(1) \times \mathcal{SU}_C(l) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_C^*(l)$ induces an inclusion

$$H^0(\mathcal{U}_C^*(l), \mathcal{O}(r\Theta)) \subset H^0(\mathcal{U}_C^*(1), \mathcal{O}(rl\Theta)) \otimes H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(l), \mathcal{L}^r) \cong H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(rl), \mathcal{L})^\dagger \otimes H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(l), \mathcal{L}^r).$$

The last isomorphism is proved in [BNR]. It is shown in [Be2] that the image of the linear map SD_0 is contained in $H^0(\mathcal{U}_C^*(l), \mathcal{O}(r\Theta))$. Hence, assuming the well-known fact that both vector spaces have the same dimension, we obtain a new proof of the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1 ([Be1], [MO1]). *For any smooth curve C , the linear map*

$$SD_0 : H^0(\mathcal{SU}_C(r), \mathcal{L}^l)^\dagger \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{U}_C^*(l), \mathcal{O}(r\Theta))$$

is an isomorphism.

Note the map SD_0 is defined here in terms of conformal blocks, but it coincides (see [Be2] Proposition 5.2) under the isomorphism (1) with the one defined at the level of moduli spaces of vector bundles.

The parabolic version of Theorem 1.1 proved by Oudompheng [O] Theorem 4.10 can be similarly deduced from our Main Theorem by using the parabolic version of the isomorphism (1) proved in [Pa1]. We leave the details to the reader.

The paper is organised as follows. In sections 2,3 and 4 we collect for the reader's convenience some known results on conformal blocks, on the branching rules and on the WZW-connection. The proof of the Main Theorem is given in section 5.

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2. CONFORMAL BLOCKS AND FACTORIZATION

2.1. Definition and properties of conformal blocks. Given an integer $l \geq 1$ called the level, we introduce the finite set of dominant weights of $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$

$$P_l(r) = \left\{ \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} a_i \varpi_i \mid \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} a_i \leq l; a_i \geq 0 \right\},$$

where the ϖ_i denote the $r-1$ fundamental weights of $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$. We also consider the involution of the set $P_l(r)$

$$(2) \quad \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} a_i \varpi_i \mapsto \lambda^\dagger = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} a_{r-i} \varpi_i.$$

We denote by V_λ the irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$ -module with dominant weight λ . Then λ^\dagger is the dominant weight of the dual V_λ^\dagger .

For the level $l = 1$ we will often identify $P_1(r)$ with the set of integers $\{0, 1, \dots, r-1\}$ mapping the trivial weight to 0 and the i -th fundamental weight ϖ_i to i . Under this identification the above involution (2) becomes $0^\dagger = 0$ and $i^\dagger = r - i$ for $i > 0$.

Given an integer $n \geq 1$, a collection $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in P_l(r)^n$ of dominant weights of $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$ and a family

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{F} = (\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}; s_1, \dots, s_n; \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$$

of n -pointed stable curves of arithmetic genus g parameterized by a base variety \mathcal{B} with sections $s_i : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and formal coordinates ξ_i at the divisor $s_i(\mathcal{B}) \subset \mathcal{C}$, one constructs (see [TUY] section 4.1) a locally free sheaf

$$\mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda}, l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r)$$

over the base variety \mathcal{B} , called the *sheaf of conformal blocks* or the *sheaf of vacua* for the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$ and the markings $\vec{\lambda}$ at level l . We recall that $\mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda}, l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r)$ is a subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\vec{\lambda}, l}^\dagger$, where $\mathcal{H}_{\vec{\lambda}, l}^\dagger$ denotes the dual of the tensor product

$$\mathcal{H}_{\vec{\lambda}, l} = \mathcal{H}_{\lambda_1, l} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\lambda_n, l}$$

of the integrable highest weight representations $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda_i, l}$ of level l and weight λ_i of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)}$. The formation of the sheaf of conformal blocks commutes with base change. In particular, we have for any point $b \in \mathcal{B}$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda}, l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}} \mathcal{O}_b \cong \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda}, l}^\dagger(C, r),$$

where C denotes the data $(\mathcal{C}_b = \pi^{-1}(b); s_1(b), \dots, s_n(b); \xi_{1|\mathcal{C}_b}, \dots, \xi_{n|\mathcal{C}_b})$ consisting of a stable curve \mathcal{C}_b with n marked points $s_1(b), \dots, s_n(b)$ and formal coordinates $\xi_{i|\mathcal{C}_b}$ at the points $s_i(b)$.

We recall that the sheaf of conformal blocks $\mathcal{V}_{\lambda, l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r)$ does not depend (up to a canonical isomorphism) on the formal coordinates ξ_i (see e.g. [U] Theorem 4.1.7). We therefore omit the formal coordinates in the notation.

We have the following factorization theorem.

Proposition 2.1 ([TUY]). *Let C be a nodal curve with a node n and let $\pi : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ be the partial desingularization at n . Then we have the direct sum decomposition*

$$\mathcal{V}_{\lambda, l}^\dagger(C, r) = \bigoplus_{\mu \in P_l(r)} \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\lambda} \cup \mu \cup \mu^\dagger, l}^\dagger(\tilde{C}, r),$$

where we put the weights μ and μ^\dagger at the two points $a, b \in \tilde{C}$ lying over the node $n \in C$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let C be a stable curve of genus g with n marked points labelled with the dominant weights $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in P_1(rl)^n$. Then*

$$\dim \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda}, 1}^\dagger(C, rl) = \begin{cases} (rl)^g & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \equiv 0 \pmod{rl} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proof. This is a straightforward consequence of the factorization of conformal blocks when degenerating the genus- g curve to a rational curve with g nodes and taking the desingularization — we iterate Proposition 2.1 g times. The formula states that

$$\dim \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda}, 1}^\dagger(C, rl) = \sum_{\vec{\mu} \in P_1(rl)^g} \dim \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\lambda} \cup \vec{\mu} \cup \vec{\mu}^\dagger, 1}^\dagger(\mathbf{P}^1, rl)$$

On the other hand $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i + \sum_{j=1}^g \mu_j + \mu_j^\dagger \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \pmod{rl}$, since $\mu_j + \mu_j^\dagger \equiv 0 \pmod{rl}$. Thus, it is sufficient to prove the dimension formula for $g = 0$. Then use once more the factorization formula to reduce to the case of \mathbf{P}^1 with three marked points, i.e. $g = 0$ and $n = 3$. That calculation is standard, see e.g. [G] Formula 2.14 or [NT] Section 4. \square

3. BRANCHING RULES

In this section we review the results on the branching rules of [H] used in the proof of the Main Theorem.

3.1. Young diagrams. Given two positive integers r and l , we will denote by Young diagram of type (r, l) a decreasing sequence of r positive integers

$$Y = (y_1 \geq y_2 \geq \dots \geq y_{r-1} \geq y_r \geq 0) \text{ such that } y_1 - y_r \leq l$$

We denote the (infinite) set of Young diagrams of type (r, l) by $\mathcal{Y}_{r, l}$ and consider the map to the set of dominant weights of $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$

$$\pi : \mathcal{Y}_{r, l} \longrightarrow P_l(r), \quad Y \mapsto \pi(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (y_i - y_{i+1}) \varpi_i.$$

We introduce the finite subsets:

$$\mathcal{Y}_{r, l}^{aff} = \{Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r, l} \mid y_r \leq l - 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Y}_{r, l}^{fin} = \{Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r, l}^{aff} \mid y_1 \leq l\}.$$

Note that all fibers of the map $\pi : \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff} \longrightarrow P_l(r)$ have cardinality l .

We will now define several maps between these finite sets of Young diagrams. We can think of a Young diagram of type (r, l) as a collection of r rows, where we put into the i -th row y_i boxes. We distinguish two cases:

Case 1: $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}$. We have $y_1 \leq l$ and $y_r \leq l - 1$. We put ${}^tY \in \mathcal{Y}_{l,r}^{fin}$ the Young diagram of size (l, r) defined by taking the transpose of Y , i.e. by putting the y_i boxes into the i -th column, and $Y^\dagger \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}$ the complement (after a 180 degree rotation) of Y in the full rectangle consisting of r rows having l boxes each.

Case 2: $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff} \setminus \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}$. We have $l + 1 \leq y_1 \leq 2l - 1$ and $y_r \leq l - 1$. We can write the Young diagram Y as a union of two diagrams $Y_1 \cup Y_2$ with $Y_i \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}$, where the first one Y_1 has in its i -th row $\min(l, y_i)$ boxes and the second one Y_2 has in its i -th row $\max(y_i - l, 0)$ boxes. We then define the transpose tY to be the union of the transposes ${}^tY_1 \cup {}^tY_2$, where the tY_i are defined as in Case 1. Note that the Young diagram fits into two full rectangles consisting of r rows having $2l$ boxes each. We then define $Y^\dagger \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}$ to be the complement (after a 180 degree rotation) of Y in that double rectangle.

We thus have constructed two involutive bijective maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff} \\ Y & \mapsto & Y^\dagger \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y}_{l,r}^{aff} \\ Y & \mapsto & {}^tY \end{array}$$

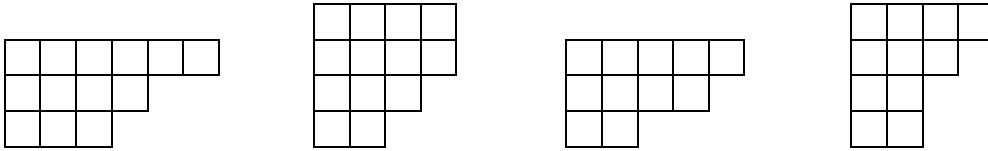
These two maps preserve the subsets $\mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}$ and $\mathcal{Y}_{l,r}^{fin} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{l,r}^{aff}$. Note that ${}^t(Y^\dagger) = ({}^tY)^\dagger$ and that $\pi(Y^\dagger) = \pi(Y)^\dagger$, where $\pi(Y)^\dagger$ is defined as in (2). We also note the equalities

$$|\mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}| = |\mathcal{Y}_{l,r}^{aff}| = l|P_l(r)| = r|P_r(l)|.$$

Given a Young diagram $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}$ we define its size $|Y| = \sum_{i=1}^r y_i \bmod rl$. Moreover we identify $\mathbf{Z}/rl\mathbf{Z} = \{0, \dots, rl-1\}$, so that $|Y| \in \{0, \dots, rl-1\}$. It is clear from the definition that $|Y^\dagger| + |Y| = rl$ and that $|{}^tY| = |Y|$. We will denote by $\mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}(\lambda)$ and $\mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda)$ the corresponding subsets of Young diagrams of size λ .

Example 3.1. We consider the following example for $r = 3$ and $l = 4$: $Y = (6, 4, 3) \in \mathcal{Y}_{3,4}^{aff} \setminus \mathcal{Y}_{3,4}^{fin}$. Then we have the following table.

$$Y = (6, 4, 3) \quad {}^tY = (4, 4, 3, 2) \quad Y^\dagger = (5, 4, 2) \quad {}^tY^\dagger = (4, 3, 2, 2)$$



$$\pi(Y) = 2\varpi_1 + \varpi_2 \quad \pi(Y^\dagger) = \varpi_1 + 2\varpi_2 \quad \pi({}^tY) = \varpi_2 + \varpi_3 \quad \pi({}^tY^\dagger) = \varpi_1 + \varpi_2$$

Moreover $|Y| = |{}^tY| = 1$ and $|Y^\dagger| = |{}^tY^\dagger| = 11$.

3.2. Finite-dimensional case. We now recall the classical Skew Cauchy Formula (see e.g. [Pr] Theorem 8.4.1. Chapter 9), which gives the branching rule of the fundamental $\mathfrak{sl}(rl)$ -modules under the embedding $\mathfrak{sl}(r) \times \mathfrak{sl}(l) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(rl)$. Let λ be in $\{0, \dots, rl - 1\}$. Under the identification $\{0, \dots, rl - 1\} = P_1(rl)$ the $\mathfrak{sl}(rl)$ -module $\Lambda^\lambda \mathbf{C}^{rl} = \Lambda^\lambda (\mathbf{C}^r \otimes \mathbf{C}^l)$ corresponds to the fundamental weight $\lambda \in P_1(rl)$ and decomposes as sum of irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}(r) \times \mathfrak{sl}(l)$ -modules

$$(4) \quad V_\lambda = \Lambda^\lambda (\mathbf{C}^r \otimes \mathbf{C}^l) = \bigoplus_{Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}(\lambda)} V_\mu \otimes V_{t_\mu},$$

where V_μ and V_{t_μ} denote the $\mathfrak{sl}(r)$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(l)$ -modules with dominant weights $\mu = \pi(Y) \in P_l(r)$ and $t_\mu = \pi({}^t Y) \in P_r(l)$.

3.3. Infinite-dimensional case. The analogue of the above Skew Cauchy Formula for the embedding of affine Lie algebras $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(l)} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(rl)}$ is worked out in [H] Theorem 4.2. With the above notation we have the decomposition as sum of irreducible $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(r)} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(l)}$ -modules

$$\mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1} = \bigoplus_{Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda)} \mathcal{H}_{\mu,l} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{t_\mu,r}.$$

The Virasoro operator L_0 associated to $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(rl)}$ induces a decomposition (see [TUY] or [U]) into eigenspaces of the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}(rl)}$ -module

$$\mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1} = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1}(d) \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1}(0) = V_\lambda.$$

For every Young diagram $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda)$ we have an inclusion

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{H}_{\mu,l} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{t_\mu,r} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1}.$$

Note that the Virasoro operators L_0 associated to the two Lie algebras $\mathfrak{sl}(r) \times \mathfrak{sl}(l) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(rl)$ coincide since these Lie algebras form a conformal pair (see [KW] Proposition 3.2 (c)). Hence restricting the previous inclusion to the 0-eigenspace we obtain an inclusion

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mu,l} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{t_\mu,r}(0) = V_\mu \otimes V_{t_\mu} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\lambda,1}(n_Y)$$

for some positive integer n_Y . It follows from the Skew Cauchy Formula (4) that

$$Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}(\lambda) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad n_Y = 0.$$

4. THE PROJECTIVE WZW-CONNECTION

4.1. Definition of the projective WZW-connection. We now outline the definition of the projective WZW-connection on the sheaf $\mathcal{V}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r)$ over the smooth locus $\mathcal{B}^s \subset \mathcal{B}$ parameterizing smooth curves and refer to [TUY] or [U] for a detailed account. Let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{B}$ be the discriminant locus and let $\mathcal{S} = \coprod_{i=1}^n s_i(\mathcal{B})$ be the union of the images of the n sections. We recall the exact sequence

$$(6) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \pi_* \Theta_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(*\mathcal{S}) \longrightarrow \pi_* \Theta'_{\mathcal{C}}(*\mathcal{S})_\pi \xrightarrow{\theta} \Theta_{\mathcal{B}}(-\log \mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\Theta_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(*\mathcal{S})$ denotes the sheaf of vertical rational vector fields on \mathcal{C} with poles only along the divisor \mathcal{S} , and $\Theta'_{\mathcal{C}}(*\mathcal{S})_\pi$ the sheaf of rational vector fields on \mathcal{C} with poles only along the

divisor \mathcal{S} and with constant horizontal components along the fibers of π . There is an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -linear map

$$p : \pi_* \Theta'_C(*\mathcal{S})_\pi \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}((\xi_i)) \frac{d}{d\xi_i},$$

which associates to a vector field $\vec{\ell}$ in $\Theta'_C(*\mathcal{S})_\pi$ the n Laurent expansions $\ell_i \frac{d}{d\xi_i}$ around the divisor $s_i(\mathcal{B})$. Abusing notation we also write $\vec{\ell}$ for its image under p

$$\vec{\ell} = (\ell_1 \frac{d}{d\xi_1}, \dots, \ell_n \frac{d}{d\xi_n}) \in \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}((\xi_i)) \frac{d}{d\xi_i}.$$

We then define for any vector field $\vec{\ell}$ in $\Theta'_C(*\mathcal{S})_\pi$ the endomorphism $D(\vec{\ell})$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger$ by

$$D(\vec{\ell})(f \otimes u) = \theta(\vec{\ell}).f \otimes u + \sum_{i=1}^n f \otimes (T[\ell_i].u)$$

for f a local section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ and $u \in \mathcal{H}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger$. Here $T[\ell_i]$ denotes the action of the energy-momentum tensor on the i -th component $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger$, i.e., expanding $\ell_i = \sum_{j=-n_0}^\infty \alpha_j \xi_i^{j+1}$ with α_j local sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$, the operator $T[\ell_i]$ equals $\sum_{j=-n_0}^\infty \alpha_j L_j$. Here the operators L_j are the Virasoro operator acting linearly on $\mathcal{H}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger$ via the Sugawara representation. It is shown in [TUY] that $D(\vec{\ell})$ preserves $\mathcal{V}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r)$ and that $D(\vec{\ell})$ only depends on the image $\theta(\vec{\ell})$ up to homothety. One therefore obtains a projective connection ∇ on the sheaf $\mathcal{V}_{\lambda,l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r)$ over \mathcal{B}^s given by

$$(7) \quad \nabla_{\theta(\vec{\ell})} = \theta(\vec{\ell}) + T[\vec{\ell}].$$

4.2. Conformal embedding and projective flatness.

Proposition 4.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a family of smooth projective n -pointed curves as in (3) and let $\vec{\lambda} \in P_1(rl)^n$ be a labelling of the marked points with fundamental weights of $\mathfrak{sl}(rl)$. Then for every collection of Young diagrams $\vec{Y} = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \in \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda_i)$ the tensor product of the n inclusions (5)*

$$\mathcal{H}_{\vec{\mu},l} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{t\vec{\mu},r} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\vec{\lambda},1},$$

induces a natural homomorphism between sheaves of conformal blocks

$$(8) \quad (\mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda},1}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, rl), \nabla) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{V}_{\vec{\mu},l}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, r), \nabla) \otimes (\mathcal{V}_{t\vec{\mu},r}^\dagger(\mathcal{F}, l), \nabla),$$

which is projectively flat for the WZW connections.

Proof. We consider the embedding of semi-simple Lie algebras $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{sl}(r) \times \mathfrak{sl}(l) \subset \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(rl)$. Since this embedding is conformal, we have by [KW] Proposition 3.2(c) that for any integer n the two Virasoro operators L_n associated to \mathfrak{p} and \mathfrak{g} coincide. The proposition now follows since the two linear parts of the connections (7) given by the energy-momentum tensor also coincide. \square

Remark 4.2. Note that the WZW-connection is only defined for a family of *smooth* curves.

Remark 4.3. The previous proposition actually holds for any pair $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ of conformal embeddings of semi-simple Lie algebras. For the list of conformal embeddings, see e.g. [BB].

We have the following

Corollary 4.4. *With the above notation the homomorphism obtained from (8)*

$$SD_{\tilde{\gamma}} : (\mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mu},l}(\mathcal{F}, r), \nabla) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\lambda},1}(\mathcal{F}, rl), \nabla) \otimes (\mathcal{V}_{t\tilde{\mu},r}^{\dagger}(\mathcal{F}, l), \nabla)$$

is projectively flat and has constant rank.

Proof. Both assertions are valid for any vector bundles equipped with projective connections. We refer e.g. to [Be2] Lemma A.1 and Lemma A.2 for a proof. \square

5. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

We prove the Main Theorem by induction on the genus g of the curve. For $g = 0$ the Theorem coincides with [NT] Theorem 4.4, since in that case $\dim \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\lambda},1}(C, rl) = 1$ by Lemma 2.2. Note that for $g = 0$ the map $SD_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ is an isomorphism.

We now assume that the Theorem holds for any smooth marked curve of genus $g - 1$. First of all we notice that the map $SD_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ as defined in the Main Theorem for smooth curves can be defined as well for a nodal curve. Next, we observe that it is enough to show injectivity of the map $SD_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ for a curve C of genus g with one node. In fact, by upper semi-continuity of the rank of a homomorphism between vector bundles, we then obtain injectivity of $SD_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ for a general smooth curve. Then, since the rank of $SD_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ is constant for smooth families, as shown in Corollary 4.4, we obtain injectivity for any smooth curve.

We consider the desingularization $\pi : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ of the nodal curve C of genus g . Note that \tilde{C} is smooth of genus $g - 1$. The linear map α decomposes under the factorization given by Proposition 2.1 as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\lambda},1}^{\dagger}(C, rl) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mu},l}^{\dagger}(C, r) \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t\tilde{\mu},r}^{\dagger}(C, l) \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ \bigoplus_{\lambda_0 \in P_1(rl)} \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\lambda} \cup \lambda_0 \cup \lambda_0^{\dagger},1}^{\dagger}(\tilde{C}, rl) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{(\mu_1, \mu_2) \in P_l(r) \times P_r(l)} \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mu} \cup \mu_1 \cup \mu_1^{\dagger},l}^{\dagger}(\tilde{C}, r) \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t\tilde{\mu} \cup \mu_2 \cup \mu_2^{\dagger},r}^{\dagger}(\tilde{C}, l) \end{array}$$

For any triple $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2) \in P_1(rl) \times P_l(r) \times P_r(l)$ we define the map

$$\alpha_{\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2} : \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\lambda} \cup \lambda_0 \cup \lambda_0^{\dagger},1}^{\dagger}(\tilde{C}, rl) \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mu} \cup \mu_1 \cup \mu_1^{\dagger},l}^{\dagger}(\tilde{C}, r) \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t\tilde{\mu} \cup \mu_2 \cup \mu_2^{\dagger},r}^{\dagger}(\tilde{C}, l)$$

as the $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ component of α in the above decomposition.

Definition 5.1. *We say that a triple $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2) \in P_1(rl) \times P_l(r) \times P_r(l)$ is admissible if there exists a Young diagram $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda_0)$ such that $\pi(Y) = \mu_1 \in P_l(r)$ and $\pi({}^t Y) = \mu_2 \in P_r(l)$.*

It is clear from the definition that if $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is admissible then the corresponding Young diagram $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda_0)$ is uniquely determined either by the pair (λ_0, μ_1) or by the pair (λ_0, μ_2) .

We now recall [BP] Proposition 4.4 in our context, i.e., for the conformal embedding $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{sl}(r) \times \mathfrak{sl}(l) \subset \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(rl)$.

Proposition 5.2. *Given a triple $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2) \in P_1(rl) \times P_l(r) \times P_r(l)$ the linear map $\alpha_{\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2}$ is*

- *identically zero, if $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is not admissible, or if $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is admissible and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{aff}(\lambda_0) \setminus \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}(\lambda_0)$*
- *is induced by the natural inclusion*

$$\mathcal{H}_{\vec{\mu},l} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{t\vec{\mu},r} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\mu_1,l} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\mu_2,r} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\mu_1^\dagger,l} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\mu_2^\dagger,r} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\vec{\lambda},1} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\lambda_0,1} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\lambda_0^\dagger,1},$$

if $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is admissible and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}(\lambda_0)$.

We denote by

$$SD(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2) : \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\mu} \cup \mu_1 \cup \mu_1^\dagger, l}(\tilde{C}, r) \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda} \cup \lambda_0 \cup \lambda_0^\dagger, 1}(\tilde{C}, rl) \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t\vec{\mu} \cup \mu_2 \cup \mu_2^\dagger, r}^\dagger(\tilde{C}, l)$$

the linear map induced by $\alpha_{\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2}$. If we are in the second case of Proposition 5.2, i.e., if $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is admissible and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}(\lambda_0)$, then Proposition 5.2 and the induction hypothesis applied to the curve \tilde{C} implies that the map $SD(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is injective. In all other cases this map is zero. Now we observe that for any pair $(\lambda_0, \mu_2) \in P_1(rl) \times P_r(l)$ there exists at most one $\mu_1 \in P_l(r)$ such that the triple $(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is admissible. We introduce the set $S(\mu_1) = \{(\lambda_0, \mu_2) \mid (\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2) \text{ admissible}\}$. In order to show injectivity of $SD_{\vec{Y}}$ it is enough to show for each $\mu_1 \in P_l(r)$ injectivity of the map

$$\mathcal{V}_{\vec{\mu} \cup \mu_1 \cup \mu_1^\dagger, l}(\tilde{C}, r) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{(\lambda_0, \mu_2) \in S(\mu_1)} \mathcal{V}_{\vec{\lambda} \cup \lambda_0 \cup \lambda_0^\dagger, 1}(\tilde{C}, rl) \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t\vec{\mu} \cup \mu_2 \cup \mu_2^\dagger, r}^\dagger(\tilde{C}, l).$$

But this follows from the fact that the map $SD(\lambda_0, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ is injective for an admissible triple with $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin}(\lambda_0)$. Since $\pi : \mathcal{Y}_{r,l}^{fin} \rightarrow P_l(r)$ is surjective, we can find for each $\mu_1 \in P_l(r)$ such a pair $(\lambda_0, \mu_2) \in S(\mu_1)$. This completes the proof.

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